

# EXHIBIT D

**IEEE 100**

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**stop code** *See*: stop character.

**stop dowel (rotating machinery)** A pin fitted into a hole to limit motion of a second part. (PE) [9]

**stop element (1) (data transmission)** In a character transmitted in a start-stop system, the last element in each character, to which is assigned a minimum duration, during which the receiving equipment is returned to its rest condition in preparation for the reception of the next character. The stop element is a marking signal. (PE) 599-1985w

(2) *See also*: stop signal. (C) 610.7-1995

**stop-go pulsing (telephone switching systems)** A method of pulsing control wherein the pulsing operation may take place in stages, and the sending end is arranged to pulse the digits continuously unless or until the stop-pulsing signal is received. *Note*: When this occurs, the pulsing of the remaining digits is suspended until the sending end receives a start-pulsing signal. (COM) 312-1977w

**stop instruction** A computer instruction that specifies the termination of the execution of a computer program. *See also*: pause instruction. (C) 610.10-1994w

**stop joint (power cable joints)** A joint that is designed to prevent any transfer of dielectric fluid between the cables being joined. (PE/IC) 404-1986s

**stop lamp (illuminating engineering)** A lighting device giving a steady warning light to the rear of a vehicle or train of vehicles, to indicate the intention of the operator to diminish speed or to stop. (EEC/IE) [126]

**stop list** In automatic indexing, a list of terms, words, or roots of words that are considered insignificant for purposes of information retrieval, and are excluded from being keywords in an index. *Synonym*: stopword list. *Contrast*: go list. (C) 610.2-1987

**stop-motion switch** *See*: machine final-terminal stopping device.

**stopping off** The application of a resist to any part of a cathode or plating rack. *See also*: electroplating. (EEC/PE) [119]

**stop-pulsing signal (telephone switching systems)** A signal transmitted from the receiving end to the sending end of a trunk to indicate that the receiving end is not in a condition to receive pulsing. (COM) 312-1977w

**stop-record signal (facsimile)** A signal used for stopping the process of converting the electrical signal to an image on the record sheet. *See also*: facsimile signal. (COM) 168-1956w

**stop signal (1) (facsimile)** A signal that initiates the transfer of a facsimile equipment condition from active to standby. *See also*: facsimile signal. (COM) 168-1956w

(2) **(data management)** A signal at the end of a start-stop character that prepares the receiving device for the reception of a subsequent character. *Note*: A stop signal is usually limited to one signal element having any duration equal to or greater than a specified minimum value. (C) 610.5-1990w

(3) In asynchronous transmission, a signal following a character that prepares the receiving device for the reception of a subsequent character or block. *Synonym*: stop element. *Contrast*: start signal. (C) 610.7-1995

**stop time** *See*: deceleration time.

**stop valve (1) (control systems for steam turbine-generator units) (throttle valve(s))** Those valve(s) that normally provide fast interruption of the main energy input to the turbine. Throttle valves are sometimes used for turbine control during start-up. *Note*: The term stop valve is defined as an open or closed valve. A throttle valve has some portion of its opening through which it can modulate flow. (PE/EDPG) 122-1985s

(2) **(power system device function numbers)** A control device used primarily to shut down an equipment and hold it out of operation. This device may be manually or electrically actuated, but excludes the function of electrical lockout on abnormal conditions. *See also*: lockout relay. (SUB/PE) C37.2-1979s

**stopword list** *See*: stop list.

**storable swimming or wading pool** A pool with a maximum dimension of 15 ft and a maximum wall height of 3 ft and is so constructed that it may be readily disassembled for storage and reassembled to its original integrity. (NESC/NEC) [86]

**storage (1) (A) (electronic computation)** The act of storing information. (B) **(electronic computation)** Any device in which information can be stored, sometimes called a memory device. (C) **(electronic computation)** In a computer, a section used primarily for storing information. Such a section is sometimes called a memory or store (British). *Notes*: 1. The physical means of storing information may be electrostatic, ferroelectric, magnetic, acoustic, optical, chemical, electronic, electric, mechanical, etc., in nature. 2. Pertaining to a device in which data can be entered, in which it can be held, and from which it can be retrieved at a later time. *See also*: store. (ML/C) [2], [85], [20]

(2) **(data management)** In a computer, one or more bytes that are used to store data. (C) 610.5-1990w

(3) (A) The retention of data in a storage device. (B) The action of placing data into a storage device. (C) A storage device. (D) Any medium in which data can be retained. (C) 610.10-1994

**storage access** *See*: access.

**storage allocation (1) (computers)** The assignment of sequences of data or instructions to specified blocks of storage. (C) [20], [85]

(2) **(software)** An element of computer resource allocation, consisting of assigning storage areas to specific jobs and performing related procedures, such as transfer of data between main and auxiliary storage, to support the assignments made. *See also*: paging; buffer; contiguous allocation; cyclic search; virtual storage; overlay; memory compaction. (C) 610.12-1990

**storage assembly (storage tubes)** An assembly of electrodes (including meshes) that contains the target together with electrodes used for control of the storage process, those that receive an output signal, and other members used for structural support. *See also*: storage tube. (ED) 158-1962w

**storage battery** A battery comprised of one or more rechargeable cells of the lead-acid, nickel-cadmium, or other rechargeable electrochemical types. (NESC/NEC) [86]

**storage breakpoint** *See*: data breakpoint.

**storage capacitor** A low leakage capacitor on which a data value can be stored. (C) 610.10-1994w

**storage capacity (1)** The amount of data that can be contained in a storage device. *Notes*: 1. The units of capacity are bits, characters, words, etc. For example, capacity might be "32 bits," "10 000 decimal digits," "16 384 words with 10 alphanumeric characters each." 2. When comparisons are made among devices using different character sets and word lengths, it may be convenient to express the capacity in equivalent bits, which is the number obtained by taking the logarithm to the base 2 of the number of usable distinguishable states in which the storage can exist. 3. The storage (or memory) capacity of a computer usually refers only to the internal storage section. (C) 162-1963w

(2) **(software)** The maximum number of items that can be held in a given storage device; usually measured in words or bytes. (C) 610.12-1990

(3) The amount of data that can be contained in a storage device measured in binary characters, bytes, words, or other units of data. (C) 610.10-1994w

(4) The amount of data that can be contained in a storage device. (ED) 1005-1998

**storage cell (1) (electric energy) (secondary cell or accumulator)** A galvanic cell for the generation of electric energy in which the cell, after being discharged, may be restored to a fully charged condition by an electric current flowing in a direction opposite to the flow of current when the cell discharges. (EEC/PE) [119]

- (2) (A) One or more storage elements considered as a unit. (B) The smallest subdivision of storage into which a unit of data can be placed, retained, and with which the unit can be retrieved. *Synonym*: data cell. *See also*: binary cell; magnetic cell. (C) 610.10-1994
- (3) An elementary unit of storage (e.g., a binary cell or a decimal cell). (ED/C) 1005-1998, [85], [20]
- storage channel** A channel that can be used to access a storage device. (C) 610.10-1994w
- storage device** (1) A device in which data can be stored and from which it can be copied at a later time. The means of storing data may be chemical, electrical, mechanical, etc. *See also*: storage. (C) 162-1963w
- (2) A device into which data can be placed, in which they can be retained, and from which they can be retrieved. *See also*: store. (C) 610.10-1994w
- storage display** *See*: storage tube display device.
- storage efficiency** The degree to which a system or component performs its designated functions with minimum consumption of available storage. *See also*: execution efficiency. (C) 610.12-1990
- storage element** (1) (storage tubes) An area of a storage surface that retains information distinguishable from that of adjacent areas. *Note*: The storage element may be a portion of a continuous storage surface or a discrete area such as a di-electric island. *See also*: storage tube. (ED) 158-1962w, 161-1971w
- (2) The basic unit of a storage device, such as a sector, or a track. (C) 610.10-1994w
- storage-element equilibrium voltage (storage tubes)** A limiting voltage toward which a storage element charges under the action of primary electron bombardment and secondary emission. At equilibrium voltage the escape ratio is unity. *Note*: Cathode equilibrium voltage, second-crossover equilibrium voltage, and gradient-established equilibrium voltage are typical examples. *See also*: charge-storage tube. (ED) 158-1962w
- storage-element equilibrium voltage, cathode (storage tubes)** The storage element equilibrium voltage near cathode voltage and below first-crossover voltage. *See also*: charge-storage tube. (ED) 158-1962w
- storage-element equilibrium voltage, collector** *See*: charge-storage tube.
- storage-element equilibrium voltage, gradient established (storage tubes)** The storage-element equilibrium voltage, between first- and second-crossover voltages, at which the escape ratio is unity. *See also*: charge-storage tube. (ED) 158-1962w
- storage-element equilibrium voltage, second-crossover (storage tubes)** The storage-element equilibrium voltage at the second-crossover voltage. *See also*: charge-storage tube. (ED) 158-1962w
- storage error** An error in which the data retrieved from storage is different from that which was originally stored in that location. *See also*: soft error; hard error; transient error. (C) 610.10-1994w
- storageid (microprocessor operating systems parameter types)** An identifier for a block of data. The identifier is not guaranteed to be valid outside the allocating process and should not be passed between processes. (C/MM) 855-1985s
- storage integrator** In an analog computer, a device used to store a voltage in the hold condition for future use. *See also*: electronic analog computer. (C) 610.10-1994w, 165-1977w
- storage life (accelerometer) (gyros) (inertial sensors)** The nonoperating time interval under specified conditions, after which a device will still exhibit a specified operating life and performance. *See also*: operating life. (AES/GYAC) 528-1994
- storage light** A light found on a storage device indicating that a parity check error has occurred on a character as it was read into storage. (C) 610.10-1994w
- storage light-amplifier** *See*: image-storage panel.
- storage location** (1) An area in a storage device that can be explicitly and uniquely specified by means of an address. (C) 610.5-1990w
- (2) A location in a storage device that is uniquely specified by means of an address. (C) 610.10-1994w
- storage medium** Any device or recording medium into which data can be stored and held until some later time, and from which the entire original data can be obtained. (IA) [61]
- storage protection (computers)** An arrangement for preventing access to storage for either reading or writing, or both. (C) [20]
- storage rate** The frequency with which sampled signals are recorded in crashworthy nonvolatile memory. The event recorder may store any signal less often than it samples. (VT) 1482.1-1999
- storage, reservoir** *See*: reservoir storage.
- storage schema** In a CODASYL database, statements expressed in data storage definition language that describe storage areas, stored records, and any associated indices and access paths supporting the records and sets defined by a given schema. *See also*: CODASYL database. (C) 610.5-1990w
- storage stack** *See*: stack.
- storage station (power operations)** A hydroelectric generating station associated with a water storage reservoir. (PE/PSE) 858-1987s, 346-1973w
- storage structure** (A) The manner in which data structures are represented in storage. (B) The configuration of a database resident on computer storage devices after mapping the data elements of the logical structure of the database onto their respective physical counterparts. *Note*: The relationships and associations that provide the physical means for accessing the information stored in the database are preserved. (C) 610.5-1990
- storage surface (storage tubes)** The surface upon which information is stored. *See also*: storage tube. (ED) 158-1962w
- storage temperature** (1) (power supply) The range of environmental temperatures in which a power supply can be safely stored (for example,  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+85^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). (AES/LA) [41], [12]
- (2) (light-emitting diodes) The temperature at which the device, without any power applied, is stored. (ED) [127]
- storage temperature range** The range of temperatures over which the Hall generators may be stored without any voltage applied, or without exceeding a specified change in performance. (MAG) 296-1969w
- storage time** *See*: decay time; maximum retention time.
- storage tube** An electron tube into which information can be introduced and read at a later time. *Note*: The output may be an electric signal and/or a visible image corresponding to the stored information. (ED) 161-1971w, 158-1962w
- storage tube display device** A type of cathode ray tube display device that retains a display image on its surface in the form of a pattern of electric charges. *Synonyms*: storage display; display storage tube; direct-view storage tube. *Contrast*: refresh display device. (C) 610.10-1994w
- storage unit** The length of an addressable element of storage in the machine, measured in bits. (Every storage element has the same size.). *Note*: The storage unit is very likely to be one byte, but this is not a requirement. For example, it might be 32 or 64 bits. (C) 1003.5-1999
- store** (A) A device into which data can be placed, in which they can be retained, and from which they can be retrieved. *Note*: This term is the equivalent of the term storage in British (U.K.) usage. (B) To place data into a device as in definition (A). (C) To retain data in a device as in definition (A). (C) 162-1963, 610.10-1994
- (2) (A) To place or retain data in a storage device. (B) (software) (data management) To copy computer instructions or data from a register to internal storage or from internal storage to external storage. *Contrast*: retrieve; load. *See also*: move; fetch. (C) 610.12-1990, 610.5-1990